2: Nordenskiöld E-5 (1908-1909)1919
SK6 Choroti SK6
Ashluslay SK5

The *tipoy*, i. e. a sack open at both ends, which is worn as a skirt when short, and from the shoulders to the feet when long, occurs inter alia among the Ashluslay (of wool, short), Guarayú-Pauserna (of cotton, short), Siriono (short, knitted of bark fibre), Guarayú (short, cotton)[1]), Karkhohbries (Gorocotoques, cotton)[2]), Mojo[3]), Carios-Tupinambá[4]), (long), Paressi-Kabi̇̈si[5]) (short, of cotton), Chiriguano and Chané (of cotton or wool, long), Chiquitos[6]) Guaraní, Paraguay[7]), Xarayes[8]) (of cotton), Guayaná[9]) and Payaguá[10]).

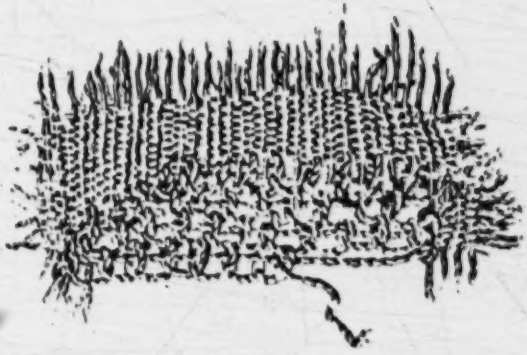

Fig. 28. Piece of a woman's dress, darned. Choroti. G. M. (D. 239) $^2/_3$.

The clothes, especially the women's clothes, are often darned. (Fig. 28). On the other hand, you never see them patched. To mend a hole by putting a patch over it, seems to be unknown to the Indians throughout S. America, i. e.,

[1]) D'ORBIGNY, p. 328 (Guarayos).
[2]) SCHMIDEL, p. 264.
[3]) CASTILLO, p. 324.
[4]) STADEN, Vol. 2 (p. 3) PISO et MARCGRAV, p. 270.
[5]) MAX SCHMIDT (4), p. 180.
[6]) BURGOS, p. 42.
[7]) AZARA, (2), p. 416.
[8]) NUÑEZ CABEZA DE VACA, Vol. 1, p. 300.
[9]) TSCHUDI, p. 18.
[10]) AZARA (2), p. 360.

2: Nordenskiöld E-5 (1908-1909) 1919
SK6 Choroti SK6
Ashluslay SK5

The Abipone would seem to have no needles[1]). The Tupinambá were unable to sew[2]). Some tribes have probably learnt the use of the eyed needle from the whites.

It seems to me impossible to distinguish from the shape of the needles whether they are imitations of the needles of the whites or not. The needle is an element of culture which the Indians may easily have got to know from the whites. It is also an element of culture which easily disappears under the influence of the whites. Still, I consider it probable that the Chaco Indians had already learnt the use of the needle from the western area of civilization. This holds good not only of the smaller needles (Fig. 57) used for sewing and plaiting, but also of the large needles which the Indians use when fishing.

Needles in the Chaco are used in the first place for making Caraguatá bags of different kinds. Thus the netting represented in Fig 60 (4—6) is done with the needle. One seldom sees the joining of two pieces of cloth among these Indians. Now and then they strengthen the end-band of a rent mantle. Holes are darned with the help of needle and thread (see Fig. 28), but usually in very coarse fashion. Smaller or larger bags of skin are often sewn together. Figs. 58 and 59 show specimens of such work.

Knitting and sewing.

While baskets are altogether wanting[3]) among the Choroti and Ashluslay, they do more string work than most of the other S. American Indians.

These bags, etc., have, in part, to take the place of the basket work of other peoples.

Some of this work is plaiting, other knitting. Most of it is sewing. We see from the illustrations what different spe-

[1]) Dobrizhoffer, Vol. 2. p. 132.

[2]) Soares de Sousa, p. 290.

[3]) The only baskets found here are the fishing-gear mentioned on page 50.

[text continues on p. 198]